(b) if so, the target fixed for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Under SAARC related activities, no loans have been provided to any SAARO Member countries, (b) Does not arise.

राजनयिक करारों का अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में प्रकाशन किया जाना

1137. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों के साथ सभी राजनयिक करारों के सन्दर्भ में राजभाषा अधिनियम, की धारा 3(3) का अनुपालन किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए करारों से संबंधित दस्तावेजों को मौजूदा उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात की अनिवार्यता महसूस करती है कि जिस प्रकार धारा 3(3) के अनुसार भारत सरकार के सभी कार्य द्विभाषी होते हैं वैसे ही विदेशों में भी जो हमारे पत्र परिपत्र जाएं वे भी द्विभाषी रुप में ही जायें; और

(घ) क्या उक्त धारा के उल्लंघन को सरकार चूक मानती है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशनों और केन्द्रों को भारत में सरकारी कार्यालयों की तरह ही राजभाषा नीति का पालन करना होता है । तथापि, हमारे मिशनों को अपने प्रत्यापन के देश/देशों के साथ अपने कार्यकलाप में कार्यात्मक बातों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है ।

Illegal Detention of Indian Diplomats in Pakistan

1138. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether time and again the Pakistan authorities have been detaining illegally our diplomats posted in that country and also subjecting them to torture; brutal and inhuman behaviour violative of accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour;

(b) whether another incident of detaining illegally, torturing and treating inhumanly an Indian diplomat has taken place in Pakistan recently;

(c) if so, what measures Government have taken to highlight this breach of accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour of Pakistan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Since the signing of the Code of Conduct for Treatment of Diplomatic | Consular Personnel in India and Pakistan in Angust, 1992 there have been "numerous incidents of harassment and irTEmidatory and obstKusivte sunteiBance dirtectfeB against Indian officials and their family members posted in Pakistan.

(b) During the night of July, 11, 1994 an Attache in the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, Shri V. S. Chauhan was abducted outside his residence, was forcibly detained and subjected to sustained third-degree interrogation lasting for more than six hours.'

(c) and (d) Government are gravely concerned over the aggressive surveillance and harassment meted out to the Indian officials posted in Islamabad and Karachi in the recent period. Government regard this *to*

be a gross violation by Pakistan of accepted noons of diplomatic behaviour as well as of the mutual commitments and obligations under the bilateral Code of Conduct. Government have conveyed to Government of Pakistan its deep regret and disappointment over this matter.

Government proposed on April 7, 1994 to the Government of Pakistan that consultations between the two Foreign Offices may be held for a review of the implementation of the Code of Conduct. This proposal has not yet found favour with Islamabad. Meanwhile, discussions were recently held in New Delhi and in Islamabad between officials of the concerned Mission and Ministry to discuss the range of issues involved. Several suggestions were made on ways and means of improving implementiation of the Code of Conduct in letter and spirit. Both sides also agreed to hold further discussions on this subject.

Indo-China Relations

1139. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS foe pleased to state;

(a) what are the steps taken by India and China to improve their bilateral relations on border issue and other matters including political. econmic and cultural affairs;

(b) whether new trade posts are going to be opened up on border areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THR MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN K.HURSHEED): (a) to (c) Following the visit of the Prime Minister to China in September 1993, Government have maintained the momentum of high level exchanges with China with ministrial visits in the agriculture, petroleum, coal and metallurgy seltors. The seventh meeting of the India-China Joint Workin Group was held in Beijing on 6-July 1994. Chinese Vice-Premie and Foreign Minister Mr. Qiai Qicheu visited India from 17.. 1'

July, 1994.

During the visit of Prime Ministe to China in September, 1993 an Agreement on Maintenance of Peacs and Tranquillity along the line o: actual control in tbe India-China border areas was signed. This enabling agreement lays down an agreed framework for maintaining peace and franquility in the India-China border areas and the setting up of an Expert Group to assist the Joint working Group on the boundary issue.

In the last two years, total two. way trade almost doubted S1993 over 1992 to US $675 million. Over 25 India-China collaborations are operating in both countries. As the recent meeting of the Joint Economic Group (JEG) headed by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries in New Delhi, Tune 14—17 1994 the trade protocol for 1994-95 was signed.

The Festival of India in China (May—June, 1994) saw an exposition of Indian art culture, music., song, dance, textiles, science and technology- books., films fashion and philosophy in 16 cities throughout China.

Other exchanges such as science and technology, agriculture, space. social welfare, audit. civil services training and personnel management are growing.

The growing trade and other exchanges with China are also a result of China's positive and constructive interest in these developments.

A new border trade route through Shipki Pass in Himachal Pradesh opened on July 16, 1994 in addition to the existing route through Lipulekh Pass in Uttar Pradesh-The